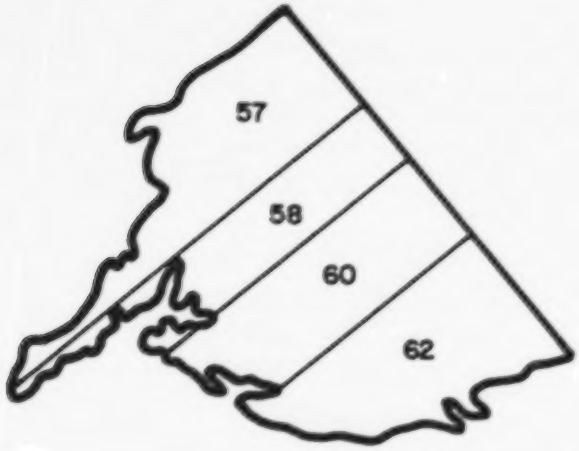
The Belfast Area



Community Profile

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December 1989

THE BELFAST AREA

COMMUNITY PROFILE

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PEI DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY

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SUMMARY:

- The population of the Belfast area inceased slightly (1.4%) between 1981 and 1986 from 2,258 to 2,289.
- The highest percentage of the population in the Belfast area was in the 25-34 age group (14.5%).
- The majority (50.7%) of Belfast area residents were married/ separated.
- Almost all Belfast area residents (99.3%) reported English as their home language.
- English was the mother tongue of 2,210 Belfast area residents, or 97.0 percent of the population.
- A total of 145 Belfast area residents (6.4%) could speak both official languages of Canada, somewhat lower than the 9.4 percent recorded for the Province.
- Approximately 55 percent of the people living in the Belfast area were of British origin. Approximately 37 percent reported multiple ethnic origins.
- Of the residents in the Belfast area who indicated their place of birth, 91.2 percent were born in Canada, and 83.8 percent of these people were born on Prince Edward Island.
- Approximately 78 percent of the Belfast area residents were living in the same house they had occupied five years earlier.
- Approximately one-quarter of the residents in the Belfast area had less than a Grade 9 education.
- A secondary certificate for Grade 9-12 was held by 8.6 percent of the population 15 years of age and over in the Belfast area; those with Grade 9-12 education without a certificate totalled 32.9 percent.

- Non-university certificates and university degrees were held by 14.0 and 4.0 percent respectively of the population of Belfast.
- The majority (90.1%) of occupied private dwellings in the Belfast area were owned.
- A majority (53.6%) of the houses in the Belfast area were built prior to 1946.
- There were 915 males and 820 females 15 years of age and over living in the Belfast area in 1986, with 700 males and 430 females in the labour force.
- Canada Employment and Immigration statistics for May 23, 1989 reported 395 people with open unemployment insurance claims in the Belfast area.
- The highest percentage of unemployment insurance claims for males in the Belfast area was in the construction trades (29.3%) while for females in the Belfast area, the highest percentage was in the service occupations (21.6%).
- The unemployment rates for males and females in the Belfast area according to the 1986 Census, were 20.7 and 24.4 percent respectively.
- The male unemployment rate for the Belfast area was 6 percentage points higher than the provincial rate for males, while the female unemployment rate for the Belfast area was 7.6 percentage points above the provincial rate for females.
- The participation rates for males and females in the Belfast area in 1986 were 76.5 and 52.4 percent respectively. This male rate was slightly higher than for males in the Province, while this female rate

was slightly lower than for females in the Province.

- Primary occupations accounted for the greatest percentage of the labour force in the Belfast area (34.2%), followed by clerical and related occupations (10.7%), service occupations (9.3%) and both processing occupations (7.1%) and transport equipment operating (7.1%).
- The leading male occupation in the Belfast area was primary (42.9%), while the leading female occupation was clerical and related (21.2%).
- The leading industries in the Belfast area were primary (41.2%), other services, excluding government (15.8%), manufacturing (10.9%) and transportation, communication, and other utilities (10.0%).
- The Belfast area reported a higher percentage share of its labour force involved in the primary, manufacturing, construction, and transportation, communication, and other utilities industries compared to the Province.
- Approximately 78 percent of the males and 92 percent of the females in the Belfast area in 1986 were paid workers.
- The Belfast area recorded a higher percentage of its population (17.2%) self-employed in comparison to the Province (10.1%).
- The largest percentage of the population of the Belfast area (25.6%) reported a total income between $7,000-$9,999; Prince Edward Island recorded its largest percentage share in the $10,000-$14,999 income group.
- Males in the Belfast area reported a higher percentage in the top income group ($35,000+) compared to the females. Females in the Belfast area reported a higher percentage in the lowest income group

($1,000 and less) compared to the males.

- The highest percentage of Belfast area males (23.5%) and females (21.1%) reported total income between $7,000-$9,999.

- There were 615 economic families living in the Belfast area in 1985; 17.9 percent of these economic families were considered to be low income families.

- The incidence of low income among unattached individuals in the Belfast area was 30.3 percent, 8.9 percentage points lower than the 39.2 percent recorded for the Province.

INTRODUCTION:

In the early 1800's a group of approximately 800 Scots settled in an area of southeastern Prince Edward Island that today is commonly referred to as the Belfast area. This area encompassed the lots 57,58,60 and 62 and held for its newly landed residents the hope for a new life.

Approximately 180 years later, the Scots element is still very evident in the Belfast area as are the aspirations of those early settlers.

This report will examine the social and economic characteristics of the Belfast area as recorded in the 1986 Census of Canada, and where possible compare these figures to those of the Province overall.

POPULATION

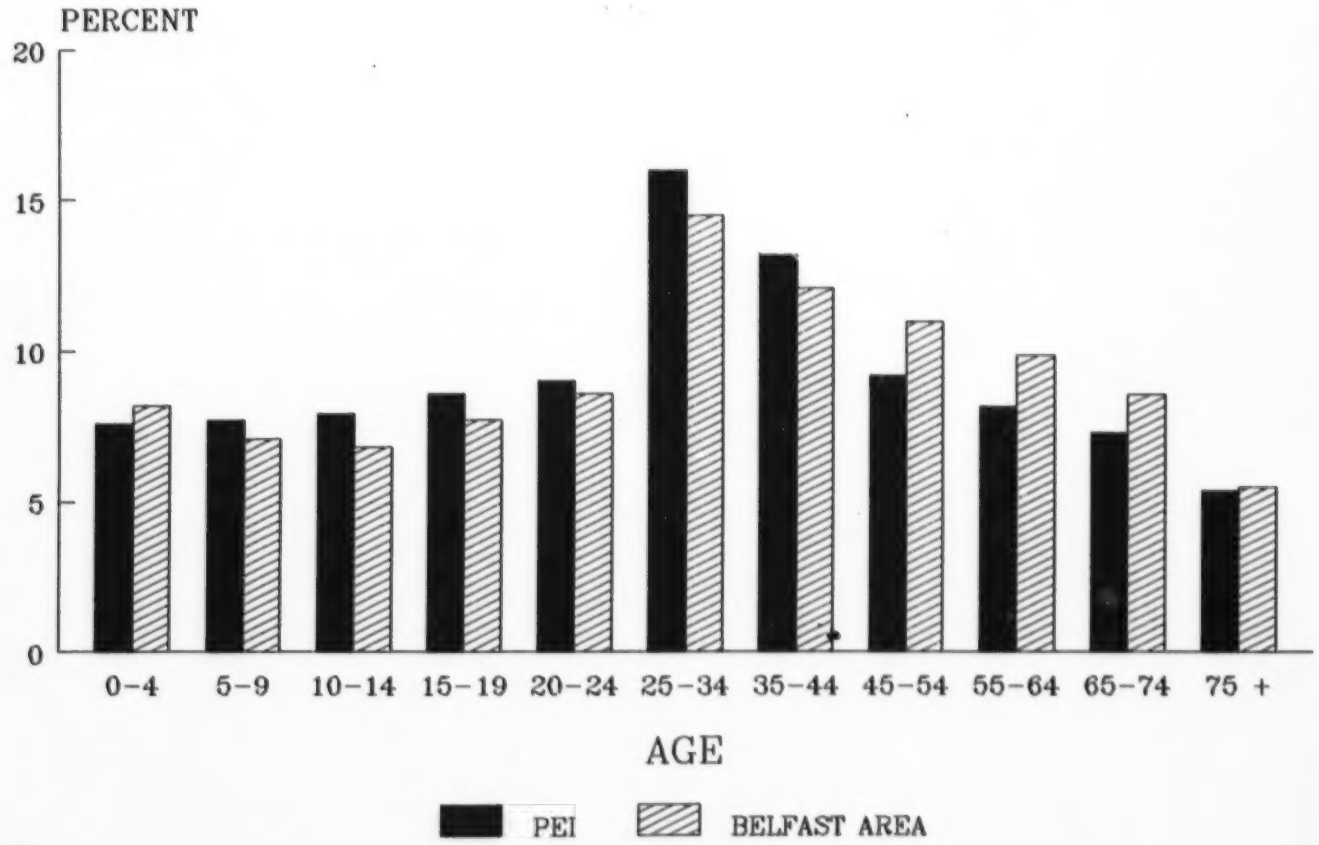
The population of the Belfast area increased by 1.4 percent between 1981 and 1986, from 2,258 to 2,289. The land area, according to the 1986 Census was 331.29 square kilometers with a population density of 6.9 persons per square kilometer.

AGE DISTRIBUTION

Figure 1 presents information on population by age distribution for the Belfast area and Prince Edward Island.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION
BY AGE

FIGURE 1



SOURCE: STATISTICS CANADA CAT. 94-103

Approximately 30 percent of the population of the Belfast area were between 0 and 19 years of age. In comparison, approximately 32 percent of the population of Prince Edward Island were in this category.

Belfast, however, had a higher percentage of its population over the age of 45 years than did Prince Edward Island overall (Belfast - 35.0%, Prince Edward Island - 30.1%).

A total of 800 persons (35.2%) in the Belfast area were between the ages of 20 and 44 years. This is somewhat lower than the 38.2 percent recorded for the Province overall.

The highest percentage of the Belfast population was in the 25-34 year age range (14.5%), as was true for the Province overall where 16.0 percent of the population were between the ages of 25 and 34 years.

Overall, Prince Edward Island had a higher percentage of its population in the 0-44 age range, whereas Belfast had a nigher percentage of its population over the age of 45 years. This indicates a somewhat older population living in the Belfast area. Data by sex reveals many of the same interesting trends.

There was a higher percentage of both males and females between the ages of 0 and 19 in Prince Edward Island (males - 34.0%, females - 30.5%) in comparison to the Belfast area (males - 29.6%, females - 29.9%). Belfast, however, recorded a higher percentage of males and females 45 years of age and over (males - 34.2%, females - 36.0%) in comparison to Prince Edward Island (males - 28.5%, females - 31.7%).

The highest percentage of the Belfast area's male population was in the 25-34 age group (14.6%) and this was also true for the female

population who recorded a total of 14.5 percent in this age category. Prince Edward Island recorded a similar high percentage of its male and female population in the 25-34 age group (16.0% for both sexes).

MARITAL STATUS

The majority of the population of the Belfast area were married or separated (50.7%). Approximately 43 percent of Belfast area residents were single and never married, while 5 percent were widowed and 1.1 percent were divorced.

HOME LANGUAGE, MOTHER TONGUE, AND OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

Home language is defined as the language which is spoken at home by the individual at the time of the Census. Mother tongue refers to the first language learned in childhood and still understood by the individual at the time of the Census. Official language refers to the ability to conduct a conversation in English or French, the two official languages of Canada.

English was reported as the home language of 99.3 percent of Belfast area residents. French was the home language of 0.2 percent of residents and 0.4 percent indicated multiple home languages.

English was the mother tongue of 2,210 Belfast area residents (97.0%). Fifteen persons stated that their mother tongue was French while five persons listed both English and French as their mother tongue. It is interesting to note that 50 persons, or 2.2 percent of the population, reported that their mother tongue was a language other than English or French. These people may have spoken Dutch or, given the strong Scottish heritage of the region, Gaelic.

In 1986, there were 145 Belfast area residents (6.4%) who

could speak both official languages. The remaining 93.6 percent indicated English only as their official language. Prince Edward Island overall recorded a total of 9.4 percent of the population able to speak both official languages, 3 percentage points higher than the figure for Belfast and area.

ETHNIC ORIGIN

Ethnic origin refers to the ethnic or cultural group(s) to which the respondent or the respondent's ancestors belong. As one might expect, the majority of the people living in the Belfast area (55.0%) are of British descent. This figure is somewhat higher than the 47.4 percent recorded for the Province.

It is interesting to note that 830 Belfast residents (36.7%) reported multiple ethnic origins. The remaining population indicated their ethnic origin was Dutch (4.4%), French (1.3%), German (0.4%), or some other origin (2.2%).

PLACE OF BIRTH

Of the respondents in the Belfast area who indicated their place of birth, 91.2 percent declared they were born in Canada and of this total, 83.8 percent said they were native born Islanders. Only 8.8 percent of Belfast area residents were born outside Canada.

Prince Edward Island recorded a larger percentage of residents born in Canada (97.9%). However, of this total, only 79.4 percent were born on Prince Edward Island, a figure which is 4.4 percentage points below that recorded for Belfast. Thus, residents in the Belfast area were more likely to have been born on Prince Edward Island.

MOBILITY STATUS

One's mobility status refers to the relationship between a person's usual place of residence on Census Day and his/her usual place of residence five years earlier. On the basis of this relationship, the population can be classified as non-movers or movers.

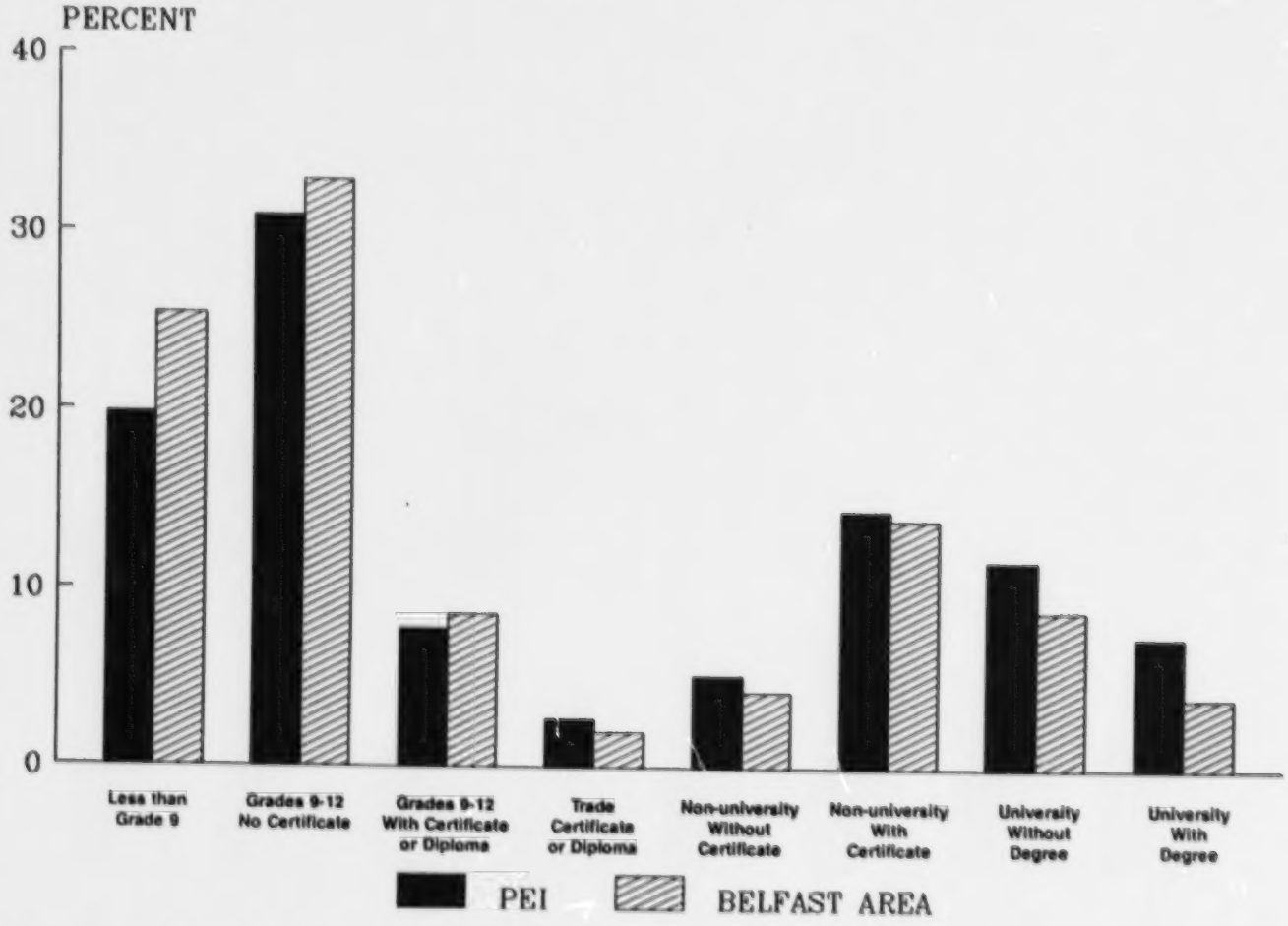
In 1986, there was approximately 90.2 percent of the population in the Belfast area five years of age and over. Of this number, 78 percent (1,610 persons) were considered non-movers, or persons living in the same dwelling they were living in five years earlier. A total of 450 persons indicated they had moved during the past five years (22%), Of those persons who had migrated to the Belfast area, 38.5 percent came from a province of Canada other than Prince Edward Island. This would seem to suggest that Belfast and area was a popular destination for those people moving to the Province or that native born Islanders were returning home to Belfast after having migrated elsewhere.

HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION

Data on the level of education of residents 15 years of age and over are available from the 1986 Census. **Figure 2** illustrates the percentage of the population in the Belfast area and in Prince Edward Island by educational levels.

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

FIGURE 2



SOURCE: STATISTICS CANADA CAT. 94-104

As **Figure 2** illustrates, a total of 58.3 percent of the Belfast area population had either less than Grade 9 education (25.4%) or Grades 9-12 with no certificate (32.9%). In comparison, 19.8 percent of all Prince Edward Island residents 15 years of age and over had less than a Grade 9 education and 30.9 percent had Grades 9-12 with no certificate.

A higher percentage of the Belfast area population had a certificate or diploma for Grades 9-12 (8.6%) in comparison to Prince Edward Island (7.8%), However, the Province recorded greater percentages of its population in all other educational levels in comparison to the Belfast area. Trade certificates or diplomas were held by 2.7 percent of Prince Edward Island's population in comparison to 2.0 percent of Belfast's population. Non-university education without a certificate, and university education without a degree accounted for 5.2 and 11.7 percent of the Province's population respectively. The corresponding figures for the Belfast area were 4.3 and 8.9 percent. Finally, 14.5 percent of the Island's population had a non-university certificate while another 7.4 percent had a university degree. Non-university certificates and university degrees were held by 14.0 and 4.0 percent of the Belfast area's population respectively.

Overall, compared to the Province, the Belfast area recorded a higher percentage of its population with a Grade 12 or less education.

DWELLING CHARACTERISTICS

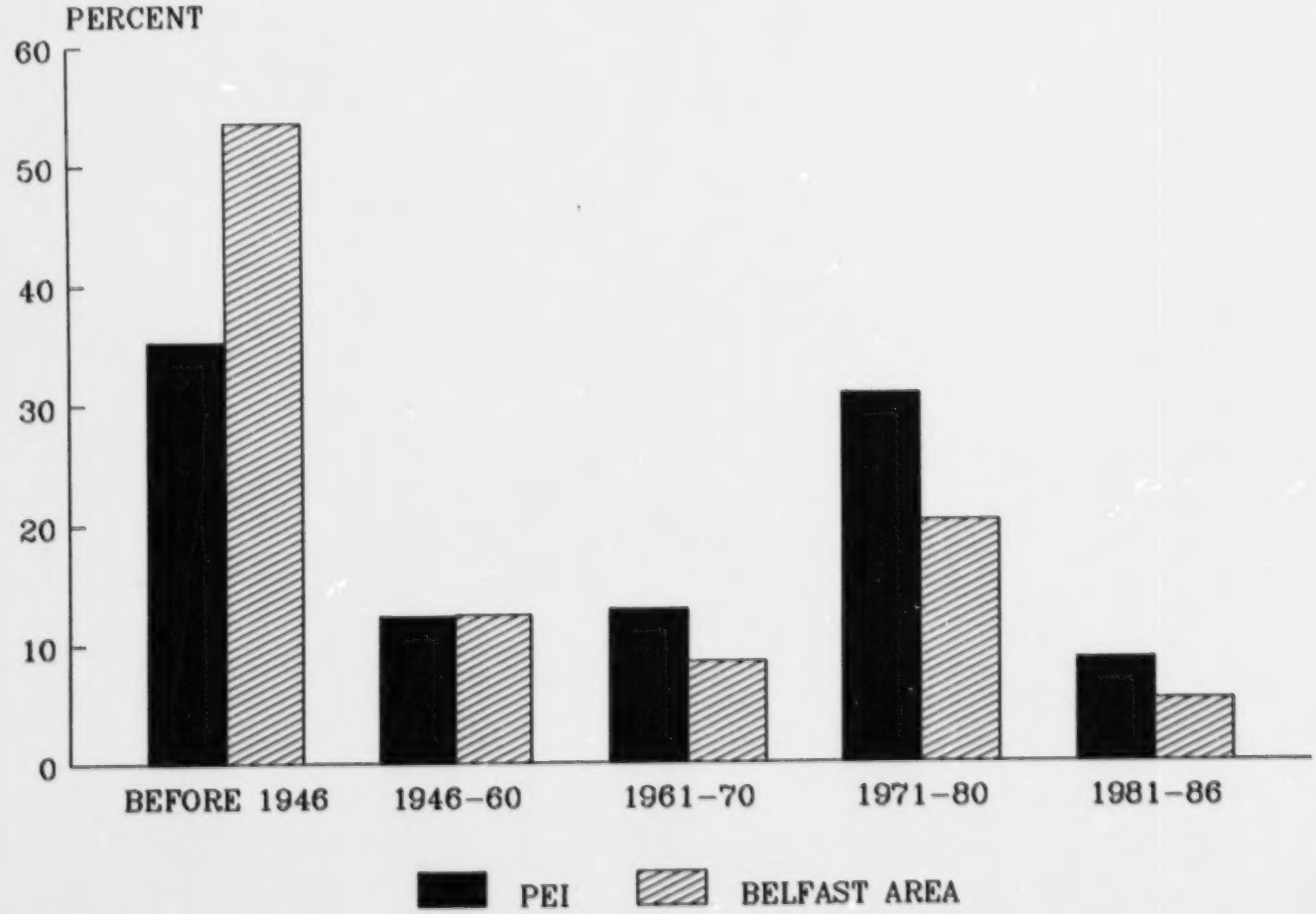
There were 760 occupied private dwellings in the Belfast area in 1986. Of this total, 685 dwellings (90.1%) were owned and the remaining 75 dwellings (9.9%) were rented. The percentage of private dwellings owned in the Belfast area is considerably greater than the 74.0

percent recorded for the Province.

Figure 3 presents data on the percentage of houses by date of construction for the Belfast area and Prince Edward Island.

DATE OF HOUSE CONSTRUCTION

FIGURE 3



SOURCE: STATISTICS CANADA CAT. 94-104

Figure 3 illustrates a higher percentage of the houses in the Belfast area were built either prior to 1946 (53.6%) or between the years 1946-1960 (12.4%) in comparison to the Province as a whole. However, from 1961-1970, 1971-1980, and 1981-1986, the percentage of houses built in the Belfast area (8.5%, 20.3% and 5.2% respectively) was lower than the percentage of houses built in Prince Edward Island overall (12.9%, 30.9% and 8.7% respectively). Generally speaking, since 1946, the number of houses built in the Belfast area is considerably lower than on Prince Edward Island overall.

LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY

According to the 1986 Census, there were 915 males and 820 females age 15 and over living in the Belfast area. The labour force consisted of 700 males (76.5% of the adult male population) and 430 females (52.4% of the adult female population). Comparatively, 76.1 percent of the adult male population of Prince Edward Island and 56.4 percent of the adult female population were involved in the labour force.

Table 1 presents data on the labour force activity for Prince Edward Island and the Belfast area for 1986.

TABLE 1

LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AND THE BELFAST AREA - 1986 CENSUS

LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	BELFAST AREA
Males		
Population 15 years and over	47,115	915
In the Labour Force	35,850	700
Employed	30,580	560
Unemployed	5,265	145
Participation Rate (%)	76.1	76.5
Unemployment Rate (%)	14.7	20.7
Females		
Population 15 years and over	48,630	820
In the Labour Force	27,420	430
Employed	22,810	325
Unemployed	4,610	105
Participation Rate (%)	56.4	52.4
Unemployment Rate (%)	16.8	24.4

Note 1: The Belfast area is defined as lots 57, 58, 60 and 62

Note 2: The participation rate is defined as the labour force as a percentage of the population 15 years and over, the unemployment rate is defined as the number unemployed expressed as a percentage of the total labour force.

SOURCE: 1986 Census of Canada, Catalogue 94-104, Prince Edward Island Profile, Part II

EMPLOYMENT

There were 560 males and 325 females employed in 1986. Thus, 80 percent of the male labour force and 75.6 percent of the female labour force were employed.

Prince Edward Island recorded slightly higher employment levels, with 85.3 percent of the male labour force employed in 1986 and 83.2 percent of the female labour force employed.

UNEMPLOYMENT

A total of 250 persons (145 males, 105 females) in the Belfast area were unemployed in 1986.

According to Canada Employment and Immigration Commission claimant statistics for May 23, 1989, there were 225 males and 162 females from the Belfast area with open unemployment insurance claims. Data on claimant statistics are based on the postal codes for the area. The following postal codes were used for the Belfast area, according to the postal code map of Prince Edward Island: C0A 1A0 and C0A 1B0.

Table 2 presents a breakdown by occupation by sex of the unemployment insuracne claims from the Belfast area.

TABLE 2

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMS BY OCCUPATION BY SEX FOR THE BELFAST AREA -- 23 May 1985

CCDO	OCCUPATION	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
11	Managerial, Administrative & Related	4	1.8	2	1.2	6	1.5
21	Sciences, Engineering	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.3
23	Social Sciences and Related	1	0.4	2	1.2	3	0.8
27	Teaching and Related	0	0.0	7	4.3	7	1.8
31	Medicine and Health	0	0.0	6	3.7	6	1.5
33	Artistic, Literary, Recreational and Related	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.3
41	Clerical and Related	7	3.1	23	14.2	30	7.6
51	Sales Occupations	1	0.4	10	6.2	11	2.8
61	Service Occupations	13	5.8	35	21.6	48	12.2
71	Farming, Horticultural	25	11.1	34	21.0	59	14.9
73	Fishing, Hunting and Trapping	30	13.3	1	0.6	31	7.8
75	Forestry, Logging	6	2.7	3	1.9	9	2.3
77	Mining, Quarrying	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
81/82	Processing	11	4.9	28	17.3	39	9.9
83	Machining	7	3.1	0	0.0	7	1.8
85	Fabricating	4	1.8	2	1.2	6	1.5
87	Construction	66	29.3	3	1.9	69	17.5
91	Transport Equipment Operating Occupations	20	8.9	3	1.9	23	5.8
93	Material Handling and Related	1	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.3
99	Occupations Not Elsewhere Classified	29	12.9	1	0.6	30	7.6
	Not Stated or Invalid	-	-	-		8	2.0
		225	99.9	162	100.0	395	100.2

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding

SOURCE: Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, Administrative Data

Construction related occupations accounted for 29.3 percent of the open unemployment insurance claims for males in the Belfast area, followed next by fishing, hunting, trapping (13.3%) and occupations not elsewhere classified (12.9%).

The largest percentage of open unemployment insurance claims for females in the Belfast area were in service occupations (21.6%), followed by farming and horticulture (21.0%) and occupations in processing (17.3%).

Overall, the construction occupations accounted for 17.5 percent of the open unemployment insurance claims in the Belfast area. These were followed by occupations in farming and horticulture (14.9), service occupations (12.2%), and processing (9.9%). Together, these four occupational classifications accounted for the majority (54.5%) of all open claims in the Belfast area.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

The unemployment rate for males in the Belfast area was 20.7 percent, compared to a rate of 14.7 percent for males across Prince Edward Island. Thus, the male unemployment rate in the Belfast area was considerably higher (6 percentage points) than the provincial rate for males.

The unemployment rate for females in the Belfast area was 24.4 percent, while the female unemployment rate for Prince Edward Island was 16.8 percent. The female unemployment rate in the Belfast area was, thus, considerably higher (7.6 percentage points) than the provincial female rate. In addition, the female unemployment rate in the Belfast area was greater (3.7 percentage points) than the male rate in the same

area.

PARTICIPATION RATE

The participation rate refers to the labour force as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over.

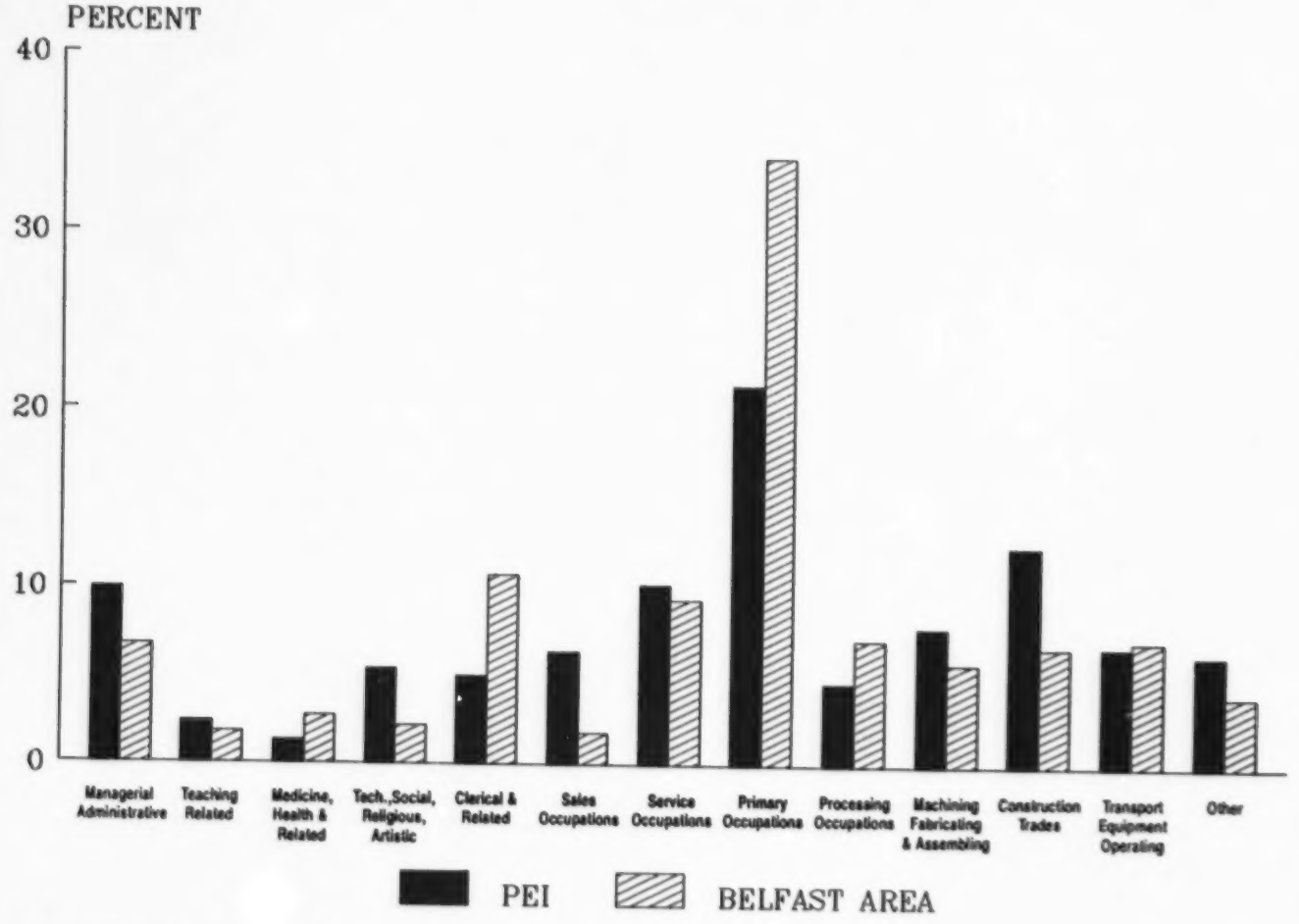
In 1986, the participation rates for males and females in the Belfast area were 76.5 and 52.4 percent respectively. The Province overall recorded male and female participation rates of 76.1 and 56.4 percent respectively. The participation rate for males in the Belfast area was slightly higher (0.4 percentage points) than the Provincial male rate. However, the participation rate for females in the Belfast area was lower (4 percentage points) than the Provincial rate for females.

OCCUPATION

Figure 4 presents a breakdown of the major occupations in the Belfast area and in Prince Edward Island as reported in the 1986 Census of Canada.

LABOUR FORCE BY OCCUPATION

FIGURE 4



SOURCE: STATISTICS CANADA CAT. 94-104

As can be seen in Figure 4, the primary occupations in Belfast accounted for a large percentage (34.2%) of the labour force, significantly larger than the 21.4 percent recorded by the Province. Despite this difference, however, the primary occupations accounted for the largest percentage of the labour force in both the Belfast area and Prince Edward Island.

The leading occupations in the Belfast area were primary occupations, clerical and related occupations, and service occupations. For Prince Edward Island the leading occupations were primary occupations, construction trades occupations, and various service occupations. Data by sex reveals that the leading male occupations in the Belfast area were primary (42.9%), transport equipment operating (11.4%), and construction (10.7%). For Prince Edward Island males the leading occupations were primary (21.4%), construction (12.4%) and service (10.2%).

The leading female occupations in the Belfast area were clerical (21.2%), primary (20.0%) and service (18.8%). For females across Prince Edward Island, the leading occupations were clerical (27.5%), service (20.9%) and medicine and health (10.0%).

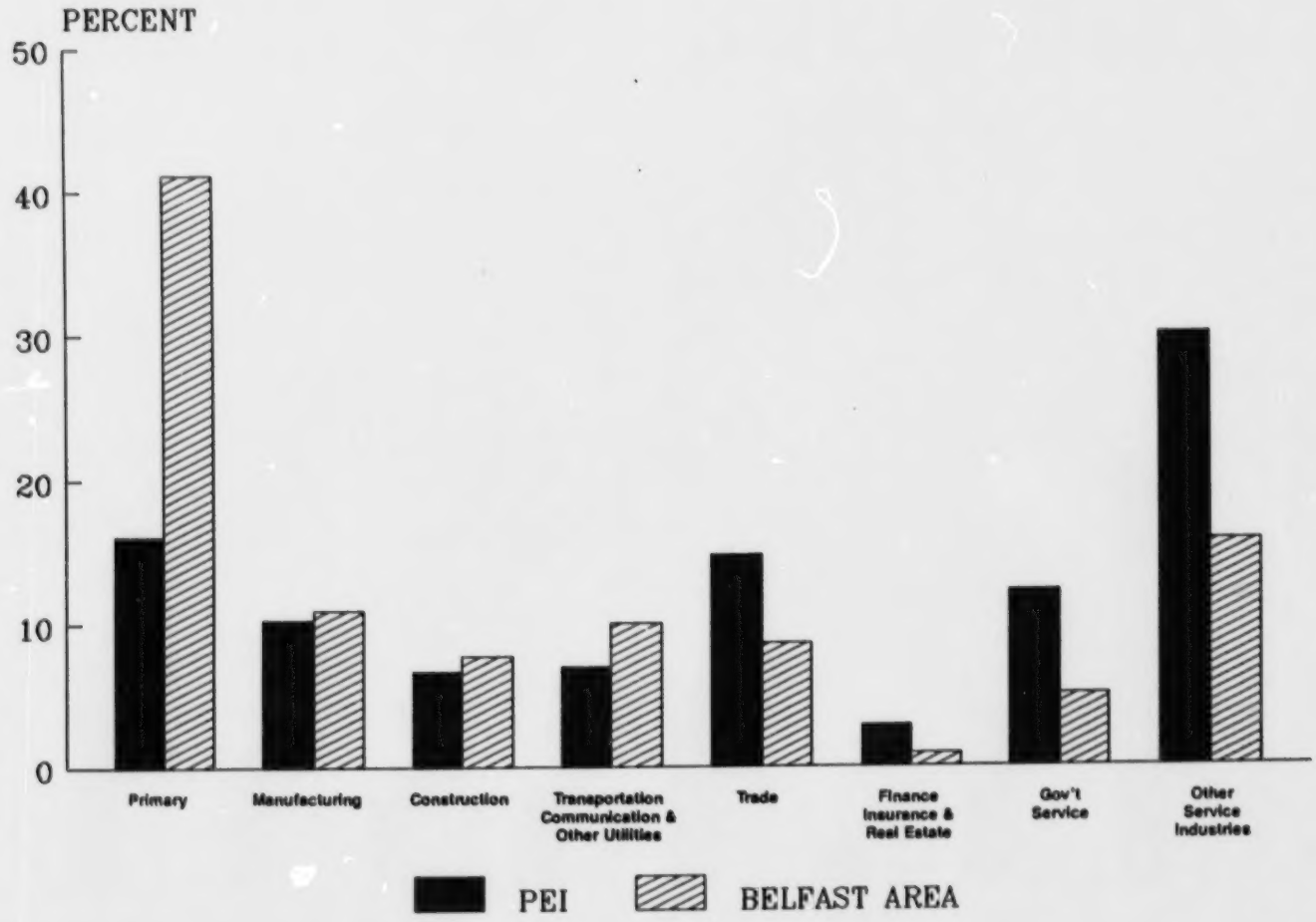
The Belfast area recorded a larger percentage of its labour force in the following occupations compared to the Province: medicine and health, clerical and related, primary, processing, and transport equipment operating. Prince Edward Island recorded higher percentages of its labour force in the remaining eight occupational classifications.

INDUSTRY

Figure 5 shows a breakdown of the labour force by industry in the Belfast area and Prince Edward Island.

LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY

FIGURE 5



SOURCE: STATISTICS CANADA CAT. 94-104

In 1986, the leading industries in the Belfast area were: primary (41.2%), other services, excluding government (15.0%), manufacturing (10.9%), and transportation, communication, and other utilities (10.0%).

The leading industries for the Province in 1986 were: other service industries, excluding government (30.1%), primary (16.1%), trade (14.8%), and government services (12.2%).

Belfast had a higher percentage share of its labour force involved in the primary, manufacturing, construction, and transportation communication, and other utilities industries in comparison to Prince Edward Island. Especially significant is the gap between the percentage share of the labour force in the primary industry. It is quite evident that Belfast relies heavily on the primary industry, including farming, fishing and forestry.

CLASS OF WORKER

Class of worker refers to the classification of persons 15 years of age and over according to whether the person (1) mainly worked for someone else for wages, salary, commission, or payment in kind or (2) mainly worked without pay in a family farm, business or professional practice owned and operated by a related household member or worked mainly for themselves, with or without paid help.

Approximately 77.7 percent of the males and 91.5 percent of the females in the Belfast area in 1986 were paid workers. These figures are somewhat lower than the Provincial totals of 85.3 percent of males and 95.5 percent of females as paid workers. Overall, 82.8 percent of the Belfast area's population were paid workers.

The Belfast area recorded a significantly higher percentage of its population self-employed in comparison to Prince Edward Island (Belfast area - 17.2%, Prince Edward Island - 10.1%). This large difference may be explained by the Belfast area's heavy reliance on the primary industry, which is largely a self-employment type of industry.

1985 INCOME

TOTAL INCOME

Total income includes income received during 1985 from the following sources:

wages and salaries

net non-farm self-employment income

net farm self-employment income

old age security pensions

Canada/Quebec pension plans

family allowances

federal child tax credits

unemployment insurance benefits

other income from government sources

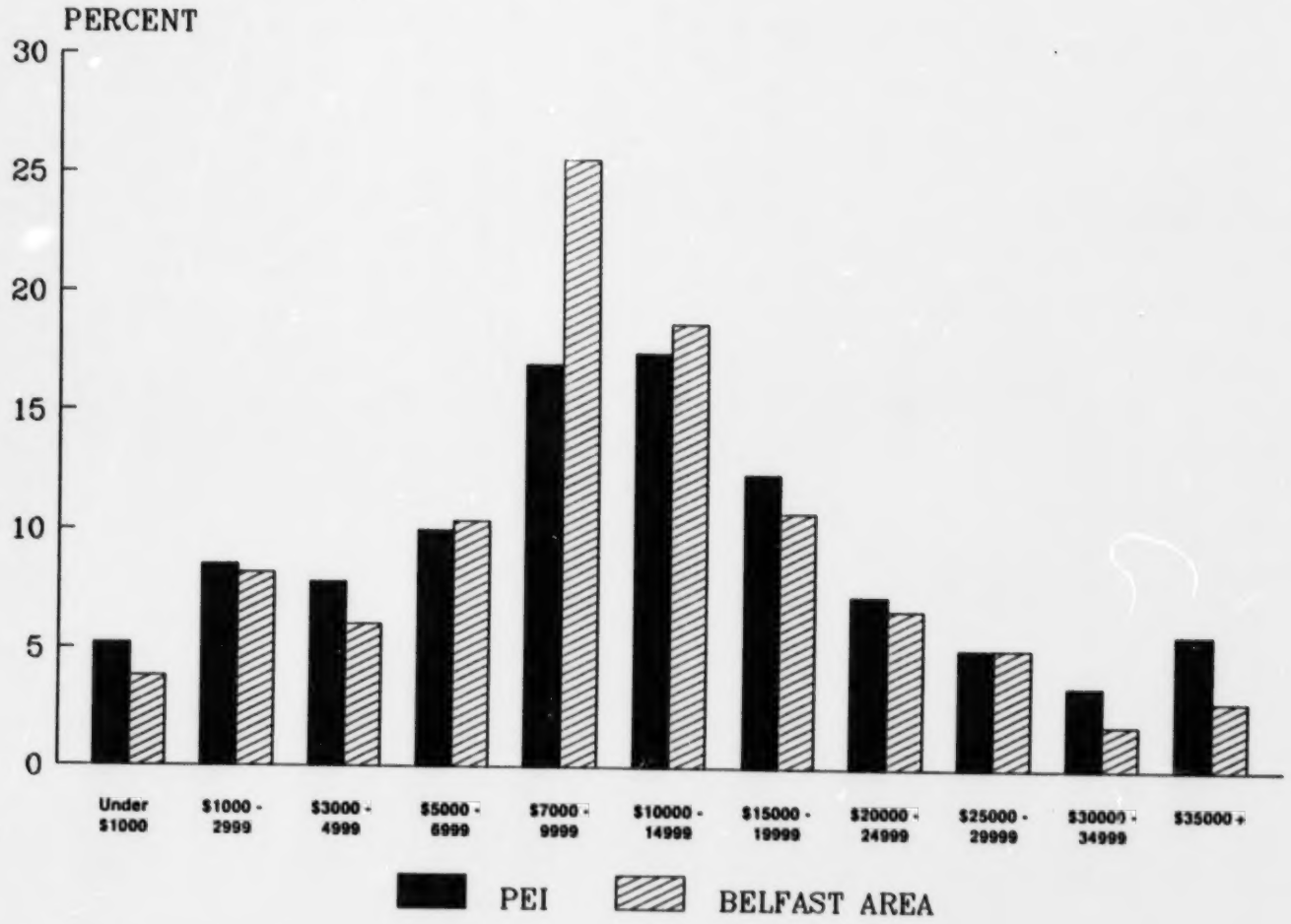
investment income

retirement pensions, and other money incomes

In 1985, there were 895 males and 685 females residing in the Belfast area who reported income. **Figure 6** shows the percentage share of the population in the Belfast area and in Prince Edward Island who received any income in 1985, by income group.

TOTAL INCOME

FIGURE 6



SOURCE: STATISTICS CANADA CAT. 94-104

As **Figure 6** illustrates, the Belfast area recorded a higher percentage of its population in the following three income groups in comparison to Prince Edward Island: $5,000-$6,999 (Belfast area - 10.4%, Prince Edward Island - 10.0%), $7,000-$9,999 (Belfast area - 25.6%, Prince Edward Island - 17.0%) and $10,000-$14,999 (Belfast area - 18.7%, Prince Edward Island - 17.5%). The Province recorded a higher percentage in all other income groups compared to the Belfast area, with the exception of the $25,000-$29,999 group where the two reported equal percentage shares.

The Belfast area reported a larger percentage of its population earning under $10,000 (54.1%) compared to Prince Edward Island overall (48.5%). Correspondingly, the percentage of the population of Prince Edward Island earning over $10,000 (51.5%) was higher than the percentage recorded for the Belfast area (45.9%).

When examining the breakdown of total income by sex for the Belfast area and Prince Edward Island, many interesting trends are revealed.

The percentage of males in the Belfast area earning under $1,000 (3.4%) was slightly less than the 3.7 percent recorded for the Province. In the Belfast area, the largest percentage of males (23.5%) earned between $7,000 - $9,999. In Prince Edward Island, the largest percentage of males (18.8%) earned between $10,000 - $14,999. Approximately 59 percent of the male population in the Belfast area earned between $7,000 - $19,999, compared to approximately 46 percent for the Province. Prince Edward Island recorded a higher percentage of males (9.2%) earning $35,000 and over compared to the Belfast area (3.4%).

In the Belfast area, 4.4 percent of the female popula ion earned under $1,000, somewhat less than the 6.9 percent recorded for the Province. A large percentage of the female population in the Belfast area (28.5%) earned between $7,000 - $9,999. In comparison, 21.1 percent of the females in the Province earned between $7,000 - $9,999. This income group reported the highest percentage of females for both the Belfast area and Prince Edward Island. Unlike the males, females in the Belfast area recorded a higher percentage (2.2%) earning $35,000 and over compared to females in Prince Edward Island (1.9%).

In summary, data for males and females indicate that a smaller percentage of both males and females in the Belfast area earned less than $1,000 compared to males and females in Prince Edward Island. A higher percentage of males in Prince Edward Island earned $35,000 and over compared to males in the Belfast area. This trend did not hold true for females, however, as a higher percentage of females in the Belfast area reported income of $35,000 and over compared to females in Prince Edward Island. The highest percentage of males in the Belfast area earned between $7,000 - $9,999, while the corresponding income group for Prince Edward Island males was $10,000 - $14,999. The highest percentage of females in both the Belfast area and Prince Edward Island earned between $7,000 - $9,999.

For the Belfast area, the males reported a higher percentage earning $35,000 and over compared to the females, while the females reported a larger percentage earning under $1,000 compared to the males. The largest percentage of both males and females in this area reported income between $7,000 - $9,999.

INCIDENCE OF LOW INCOME

An economic family is defined as a group of two or more persons living in the same dwelling and related to each other by blood, marriage (including common-law), or adoption. In 1985, there were 615 economic families in the Belfast area. Of this total, approximately 17.9 percent were considered to be low income families in 1985. This figure is 5.3 percentage points higher than the 12.6 percent recorded for Prince Edward Island.

The incidence of low income among unattached individuals for the Belfast area was 30.3 percent, 8.9 percentage points below the 39.2 percent recorded for the Province.

CONCLUSION

This report presents information on the Belfast area and illustrates how some of the characteristics of this area differ from the Province, thus making it unique.

For example, there was a somewhat older population living in the Belfast area compared to Prince Edward Island, as the Belfast area reported a higher percentage of its population over the age of 45 years.

A total of 50 people, or 2.2 percent of the Belfast area's population, indicated that their mother tongue was neither English or French. It is likely that many of these people spoke Dutch or, given the very strong Scottish heritage of the area, Gaelic.

Overall, the Belfast area recorded a higher percentage of its population with less than a Grade 12 education in comparison to Prince Edward Island. However, it is also true that a greater percentage of Belfast area residents had a certificate or diploma for Grades 9-12

compared to the Province.

The female labour force participation rate for the Belfast area was below the provincial female rate, but the same was not true for males. Males in the Belfast area recorded a slightly higher labour force participation rate than Prince Edward Island males. However, both males and females in the Belfast area recorded higher unemployment rates than males and females in Prince Edward Island.

For Belfast and area, the primary industry and its various occupations are extremely important. In fact, in comparison to the Province, the Belfast area recorded a significantly higher percentage of its labour force involved in primary occupations and in the primary industry.

The primary industry on the Island is mainly a self-employment type of industry, and given the importance of the primary industry in the Belfast area, it is hardly surprising to note that a considerably higher percentage of the Belfast area's population (17.2%) was self-employed in comparison to Prince Edward Island (10.1%).

It is interesting to note, too, that the incidence of low income for economic families was higher in the Belfast area than in Prince Edward Island, but that the incidence of low income for unattached persons was considerably lower in Belfast compared to the Province. It is obvious that the Belfast area enjoys some social and economic characteristics which make it a unique region of Prince Edward Island.

APPENDIX A

DEFINITIONS:

CENSUS DIVISION - refers to the general term applying to counties in Prince Edward Island.

CENSUS FAMILY - refers to a husband and a wife (with or without children who have never married, regardless of age) or a lone parent of any marital status, with one or more children who have never married regardless of age, living in the same dwelling.

CENSUS SUBDIVISION - refers to the general term applying to municipalities, Indian reserves, Indian settlements and unorganized territories.

CLASS OF WORKER - refers to whether a person worked mainly for someone else for wages, salaries, commission or payment in kind, or worked without pay in a family farm, business or professional practice owned or operated by a related household member or worked mainly for themselves, with or without paid help.

ECONOMIC FAMILY - refers to a group of two or more persons who live in the same dwelling and are related to each other by blood, marriage or adoption.

EMPLOYED: - refers to persons during the week prior to June 3,1986 (1) did any work at all excluding housework or other maintenance or repairs around the home and volunteer work or (2) were absent from their job or business because of own temporary illness or disability, vacation, labour dispute at their place of work, or were absent for other reasons.

EMPLOYMENT INCOME - refers to total income received by persons 15 years of age and over during 1985 as wages and salaries, net income from non-farm self-employment and/or net farm income.

Those who worked full year full-time were defined as those who worked 49-52 weeks in 1985, mostly full time.

Those who worked part year or part-time

were defined as those who worked 49-52 weeks in 1985, mostly part time or worked less than 49 weeks.

ETHNIC ORIGIN - refers to the ethnic or cultural group(s) to which the respondent or the respondent's ancestors belong.

HOME LANGUAGE - refers to the language spoken at home by the individual at the time of the Census.

HOUSEHOLD INCOME - refers to the sum of the total incomes of all members of that household.

INCIDENCE OF LOW INCOME - refers to the proportion or percentage of units in a given classification below the income cut-offs. The low income statistics from the 1986 Census are based on the revised (1978) cut-offs which were initially estimated from the 1978 National Family Expenditures Survey and then updated to 1985 by the changes in the Consumer Price Index since 1978.

INDUSTRY - refers to the general nature of the business carried out in the establishment where the person worked, as indicated by the name of the employer and the kind of business, industry or service. Census industry data for this publication are based on the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification.

LABOUR FORCE - refers to persons 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents who in the week prior to June 3, 1986 were employed or unemployed.

MOBILITY STATUS - refers to the relationship between a person's usual place of residents on Census Day and his/her usual place of residence five years earlier.

MOTHER TONGUE - refers to the first language learned in childhood and still understood by the individual at the time of the Census.

OCCUPATION - refers to the kind of work persons were doing during the reference week, as determined by their reporting of their

kind of work and the description of the most important duties in their job. Census occupation data in this publication are based on the 1980 Standard Occupational Classification.

OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS - refers to a private dwelling in which a person or group of persons is permanently residing on Census Day.

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE - refers to the ability to conduct a conversation in English or French, the official languages of Canada.

PARTICIPATION RATE - refers to the total labour force (in the reference week) expressed as a percentage of the total population 15 years of age and over, excluding institutional residents, in an area, group or category.

PLACE OF BIRTH - refers to specific Provinces if born in Canada, or to specific countries if born outside Canada. Respondents were asked to indicate their place of birth according to boundaries at the Census date.

POPULATION DENSITY - refers to the number of people per square kilometer.

TOTAL INCOME - refers to the sum of amounts received during 1985 by an income recipient from: wages and salaries, net non-farm self-employment income, net farm self-employment income, Old age security pensions, Canada/Quebec Pension Plans, family allowances, federal child tax credits, unemployment insurance benefits, other income from government sources, investment income, retirement pensions and other money incomes.

UNEMPLOYED - refers to persons who during the week prior to enumeration (1) were without work, had actively looked for work in the past four weeks and were available for work (2) had been on lay-off and expected to return to their job (3) had definite arrangements to start a new job in four weeks or less.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE - refers to the unemployed labour force expressed as a percentage of the total labour force (in the reference week).